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SUPPLEMENT

Further on Delegates' Speeches to Nonaligned Meeting

Algeria's Ibrahimi

LD060629 Algiers APS in English 1021 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Luanda, 5/9/85 (APS) — "By meeting in the People's Republic of Angola, the Nonaligned Countries Movement honours and distinguishes an outpost of combat for liberty. On this African land where a victorious national liberation struggle was led and where a dogged resistance to hegemonic aims of apartheid, is being carried on, our movement has shown again solidarity and support", Mr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Politburo member, foreign affairs minister who leads the Algerian delegation to the Ministerial Conference of the Nonaligned Countries declared in a speech in the Angolan capital.

Our sittings in a front line country have a high political signification stressed by the concerning evolution of the situation in Austral Africa. Our movement which gets rich through victories won by peoples of the region against the racial and domination reinforces through its active support the rise of the people's resistance to the apartheid in South Africa and Namibia.

Ambitions and claims of the apartheid call for our collective reaction. This one is to be deployed in three directions:

First direction, there is an imperative for our movement, in these circumstances where the national resistance is developing, to grant to it all its support. The failure of thesis crediting apartheid of capacity of reform and faculties of adaptation, at a time when the appeal to sanctions against apartheid is amplifying show us the only credible way to be followed: the way of mobilizing us and mobilizing the international community for the imposition of global and mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime.

Brazil's Ambassador Nieto

PY082258 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2139 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Luanda, 7 Sep (EFE) — The head of the Brazilian delegation to the Ministerial Conference of Nonaligned Countries has reiterated recognition for Argentina's legitimate claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas.

Ambassador Bernardo Pericas Nieto, who spoke at today's session in Luanda, noted the importance of developing countries maintaining a united and powerful front to force the developed countries to realize the urgent need to solve economic, commercial, and financial questions.

The head of the Brazilian delegation, who spoke in his capacity as an observer, pointed out that South Africa is the area where the international crisis manifests itself most acutely.

In Pericas Nieto's view, racial discrimination or apartheid is the center of all the problems in southern Africa, including the delay in the independence of Namibia. He said that only the desperate blindness of the South African Government in the face of its internal problems can explain the repeated use of violence against its neighbors.

The Brazilian representative affirmed that the international community should apply pressure on South Africa to adopt a reasonable posture.

Cape Verde's Da Luz

MB091203 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The Luanda ministerial conference is continuing its debates. Today is the last day. The plenum is holding a further session, and this morning it heard speeches by representatives of Cape Verde, Romania, Mexico, Jordan, and the Maldives. The conference is now being addressed by an ANC representative.

Generally, the speakers unanimously condemned the South African apartheid regime and expressed their common concern over questions such as the growing arms race and the unequal international economic relations which are increasingly deteriorating. Addressing the conference, Silvino da Luz, Cape Verdean foreign minister, stressed the objectives of the movement and the preoccupations that confront the member-states, particularly regarding the most pressing questions such as peace and the international economic crisis.

[Begin Da Luz recording] The convening of the Ministerial Conference of the Nonaligned Movement in a most troubled region such as southern Africa — and in a country under constant destabilization, as Angola — is proof that our movement remains loyal to the primary objectives of peace and development and that it does not hesitate to confront the tremendous challenges currently facing the newly independent countries and all mankind. In fact, dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, the conviction is growing that the problems facing the world today will not be solved as long as past forces and selfish interests pose an obstacle to the principles wisely defined by the Nonaligned Movement and the guidelines laid down over the past 30 years since the Bandung conference.

We are duty-bound to thank the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan Government for all the efforts made to organize this forum in the difficult conditions facing them and for making our presence in Luanda an unequivocal show of solidarity with the Angolan people; the Angolan people are being denied the right to their own political options and reprisals are being directed against them because of their active militancy to eliminate two scandals which today shock the international community — the illegal occupation of Namibia and the immoral apartheid system. Angola has, in fact, been punished for its intransigent defense of the credibility of the UN principles, its support for the cause of equality among men and peoples, and its unshakeable decision to be the master of its own destiny. A country which has suffered so much for its unwavering commitment to the guiding principles of the Nonaligned Movement undoubtedly deserves our unreserved respect and concrete solidarity.

In addition to this, as everybody now knows the exact dimension of the new threats posed to the People's Republic of Angola by

external forces hostile to its sovereignty and independence, our solidarity with this friendly country must be shown in an even broader and unequivocal manner. The solidarity, which is a result of the ideals of our movement to defend and support the legitimate aspirations of peoples to dignity, peace, and progress, must positively be demonstrated to the fatherland of Agostinho Neto, not only as a fully assumed moral duty but also as a reflection of the clear and unambiguous stand by all our states. This will be our response to what we consider to be a denial of the right of peoples to choose their own political path.

Mr Chairman, dear colleagues, it is equally significant that the nonaligned ministerial meeting is being held on the African Continent this year. The political instability, economic recession, and deterioration of the ecological system are turning Africa into a region in which dramatic situations are being witnessed and to which mere humanitarian solidarity will not be of any help. Africa today faces a crucial phase in its independent life. This calls for a clear approach to and firmness in the principles that guided the national liberation movements. The weakness of our continent can effectively encourage forces to transform it into a preferred zone of confrontation, thereby forcing African countries to relegate to a secondary lever the giant problems facing their peoples, like national unity and the consolidation of independence, the preservation of the ecological system, food self-sufficiency and harmonious economic development, the full utilization of human and technological resources, regional and continental integration, and the struggle for a new international economic order.

The revival of the ideas of nonalignment that this ministerial conference has brought to Africa is, thus, the pursuance of the successful results of the 21st summit of the OAU heads of state and government. This event is an opportunity for us to put forward our own problems to a much larger forum of all developing countries and lay down solidarity guidelines in order to urgently confront the deep crisis facing the world today. The crisis confronting the existing international system and the frustrated partial solutions that have so far been found for it have in fact, instead of confusing countries like ours that are committed to nonaligned principles, strengthened our convictions that the world is one and that the problems facing it will not find solutions outside the framework of consultations and solidarity.

The consolidation of ideological, racial, linguistic, and other differences; the confrontation of exclusive economic and strategic interests; the arms race; and the climate of cold war are increasingly leading mankind closer to chaos and destruction, a situation for which all the objective conditions have been created. It is not an exaggeration to say that the crisis that revealed all Africa's weaknesses has also strengthened our awareness of the nonaligned principles and created conditions for the consolidation of the movement based on a policy which gives priority to dialogue and consultations, and the defense of international legality, peace, and inter-African solidarity as prime conditions that will enable us to free ourselves from the many dependencies that are choking us.

The hopes that the conflicts and squabbles which divided the continent and threatened the very existence of the OAU, can be overcome through dialogue have increased. Accordingly, Africa's possibilities for making joint efforts to fight the profound causes of desertification and famine, political and economic balkanization, and the profound imbalances which lead to haevy foreign debts — in short, the causes of so much suffering of its people — have also increased. In Africa joint action for social development and progress can eliminate artificial barriers and the squabbles alien to us. Africa is capable of liberating itself from its colonial past and destroying the neocolonialist web in which imperialist interests have been trying to entangle us for many years. The nonaligned ideas find a fertile ground in Africa because they are the basic requirements for its unity and development.

Mr Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, the Luanda nonaligned ministerial meeting must constitute a strong discouragement to those who, with profound and open disregard of international legality and the UN principles and because of their hegemonistic ambitions and outdated and abominable theories and practices, persist in turning southern Africa into a dangerous hotbed of violence in Africa and tension in the world. The Pretoria government, which has shown to be the sole factor of war in this region through its internal and external policies, must understand that the dialogue established with it by the main forces involved in the conflict is motivated by a genuine desire for peace by the region's states and peoples and not because of any defeatism toward its warmongering arrogance which has prevailed for many years. [End recording]

Pakistan's Noorani

BK090629 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] At the Luanda conference of nonaligned foreign ministers, Pakistan has called for reiteration of the demand to end the external intervention in Afghanistan. Addressing the conference, State Minister for Foreign Affairs Zain Noorani said that the big powers have often been violating the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of some nonaligned countries in their neighborhood on the pretext of defending their so-called global interests. He cited the case of Afghanistan in this regard where more than 100,000 Soviet forces intervened in flagrant violation of basic principles of the Nonaligned Movement, the UN Charter, and the recognized norms of interstate conduct.

The state minister said that the Pakistani people are deeply affected by the agony and sufferings of people of Afghanistan with whom they share a common history, tradition, culture, and spiritual heritage. He said that more than 3 million Afghan people, most of whom are women and children, have taken refuge in Pakistan. They are being provided with shelter and the basic necessities of life on humanitarian grounds and under the Islamic spirit. Zain Noorani said that the Nonaligned Movement's resolute stand on Afghanistan is a source of strength and inspiration for the valiant and oppressed Afghan people. He said that Pakistan has assisted in the UN secretary general's efforts to find a political settlement of the Afghanistan issue. He said that success of these negotiations depends on whether the Soviet Union agrees about a fixed time for withdrawal of its forces from Afghanistan or not. Zain Noorani said that pressure is being exerted on Pakistan by repeated attacks by Afghanistan on our

towns and villages. These brutal acts of aggression have resulted in the heavy loss of life and property of the civilian populations. He declared that these tactics cannot weaken Pakistan's resolve, and it will adhere to the principled policy.

He also demanded the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia, Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territory, and the granting of the right to self-determination to the Palestinians.

SWAPO's Nujoma

LD080918 Tehran IRNA in English 0830 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade [as received], Sept. 8, IRNA — The General Assembly of the eighth meet of the non-aligned foreign ministers ended its work in Luanda early Sunday. The participants however are to hold a session in the morning to approve the final resolution of the meeting.

In a speech, Sam Nujoma, leader of SWAPO (South West African People's Organization) strongly criticised the subservient regime in Namibia saying that the military branch of the liberation movement of Namibia has inflicted heavy casualties upon South African forces stationed in that country during the past seven months.

He added that the movement's guerrillas were performing operations in more than two thirds of the Namibian territory.

The Argentinian foreign minister called for further activities of the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] in improving the 'south' talks.

He also stressed the necessity of the NAM's independence in political international scenes and its non-involvement in disputes between the West and East.

He warned against the militarisation of the region due to the constant efforts of Britain for taking the Malvinas Islands.

On the economic problems of the Third World, he said that foreign loans of Latin American countries have increased by 50 [as received] during the past four years due to the increase in interest rates. He added that 60 percent of his country's export revenues were allocated to the repayment of foreign loans.

Vietnam's Nguyen Co Thach

BK101105 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Sep 85

["Text" of speech by SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach at Luanda nonaligned conference — read by announcer]

[Text] The SRV delegation is elated to attend the nonaligned foreign ministers' conference in Luanda, the beautiful capital of the Angolan People's Republic, one of the Frontline countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and apartheid. Only by realizing the extremely great difficulties of this young republic can we see all the efforts of the Angolan Government and people, who have done their utmost to make this important conference possible. The nonaligned foreign ministers' conference in Luanda vividly reflects the great victories of the Angolan people's very fierce struggle to defend and build their country in the past 10 years. Our conference here today strongly manifests the nonaligned countries' solidarity with the just cause of the Angolan people and the peoples of other Frontline countries — Namibia and South Africa [as heard] — who oppose apartheid.

We are happy to see that the two draft resolutions of the conference are very good documents, which correctly reflect the real status of the Nonaligned Movement's struggle, fully reflect the concern of our movement with the most burning international and regional issues, and are relevant to the lofty goals of the Nonaligned Movement.

We would like to express our unanimous agreement with the draft political resolution. We unanimously agree on the issues of international peace and security, and the struggle against imperialism and reactionary forces in South Africa, Central America,the Caribbean, the Middle East, and Asia.

The Vietnamese people have manifested with their struggle their strong support for nations struggling for independence and freedom. They are now always siding with the fraternal peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

We unanimously agree with the draft economic resolution. The draft resolution has pointed out measures to accelerate vigorously the struggle to establish a new world economic order, especially regarding the systems of trade and currency and the resolution of our debts.

During discussion of the draft resolutions in this conference and the previous ones as well, there has always been the view that our Nonaligned Movement has deviated from its initial goals, demanding that we stand between the two major powers, between the two camps in the world.

Entering 1986, we will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement, an international event of great significance. From a group of countries, in the past 25 years the movement has become a great and important force in the world. Our movement has been able to develop as it is today and win great victories because we have gone in the right direction to achieve the goals of the movement and have responded correctly to the aspirations of nonaligned countries, which are to struggle for peace and national independence and to oppose imperialism, colonialism, and apartheid. If we had departed from our objectives, how could the movement have developed strongly and recorded many achievements in the past 25 years?

In achieving our goals, it is of prime importance that we have clearly distinguished friend from foe, we have known how to win the support of our friends to defeat the enemy, and we have won. The danger that will lead to defeat — and worse to disaster — is to consider our friends as enemies and our enemies as friends, confusing friends and enemies. This is what our enemies want the most, so that they can defeat us.

In South Africa, who are our friends, our enemies? Who is standing behind the apartheid clique to suppress the South African people? In Central America and the Caribbean, who is opposing the Cuban, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Puerto Rican, and other Latin American peoples? In the Middle East, who is supporting Israel in its war against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples? Who has dominated the Afro-Asian-Latin American countries for 200 years? And now, who is the biggest exploiter and creditor of the Afro-Asian-Latin American countries?

In Southeast Asia, who waged the war using the largest number of bombs and quantity of ammunition against the three Indochinese countries? Who is supporting the Afro-Asian-Latin American nations in their struggle for national independence? Without that valuable support, the Vietnamese people as well as the Afro-Asian-Latin American peoples could not have won such victories as they are scoring now.

Let us ask what the world would look like if the United States were the only nation to have atomic bombs? What would be the destinies of Asian, African, and Latin American countries? What would be the destiny of world peace? Our enemies are very cruel. For this reason, to gain victory in our lofty goals we must strengthen solidarity among countries in the movement, while striving to gain sympathy and support from nations in the world that are struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

We want to be friendly with all nations in general and with the two superpowers in particular. But we cannot be friendly with a country that is hostile to us, and we cannot be hostile to a country that is friendly to us. Our attitude depends on the two superpowers' attitudes toward us. The Americans said recently that the nonaligned countries have sided with the Soviet Union in 85 percent of questions debated at the United Nations. They said that nonaligned countries are not independent. For us, this figure bespeaks another reality: The Soviet Union has supported the nonaligned countries while to United States has opposed us on 85 percent of the questions raised for discussion at the United Nations.

Now, should we vote against ourselves, or should we ask the Soviet Union to vote against us like the United States, just to keep a sort of balance at the United Nations? Well, in that case, we will never achieve any general or rational balance whatsoever. That is madness, an act of suicide. There will be equilibrium when the United States supports us in UN voting along with the Soviet Union. This will deprive apartheid and Zionism of their positions, eliminate terrorism against states, and stop the 'star wars' program. The United States, however, will never accept this.

A nonaligned country must not take part in a military alliance nor allow foreign countries to install military bases on its territory. This, however, does not mean that it should stand neutral between military alliances. In Europe, there are two hostile military alliances, but in Africa, Latin America, and Asia, there are only military bases and blocs headed by the United States to carry out aggression and suppressive acts against nations struggling for independence and freedom. The countries in these regions, therefore, must oppose these military blocs. The nonaligned countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America cannot adopt the same attitude toward the military alliances in these regions as the nonaligned countries in Europe toward the two hostile military alliances there.

Our conference is being held as the international community is preparing for the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, the largest and the most important forum for all nations. Carrying out its activities in a diversified and very complicated situation, the United Nations has made many great contributions over the past 40 years. We highly appreciate the efforts of specialized UN organizations in promoting international economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation and their support to the developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America in national construction. However, the celebration of the United Nations' 40th anniversary must be linked to various factors that led to its creation. These were the great victories of the world's people over fascism and militarism in World War II with the sacrifice of 20 million Soviet lives and 20 million others in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. This great sacrifice of mankind in the struggle for peace, independence, and equality among nations has led to the existence of this largest world body.

The celebration of the United Nations' 40th anniversary would be meaningless if it were not linked with the world peoples' struggle during the past 40 years for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. The UN resolutions during the past 40 years have not brought about significant changes in the world, but the world peoples' struggle during the same period has changed the world situation and has profoundly changed the United Nations. The United Nations has reverberated with this struggle and has legalized the achievements of this struggle.

An important even took place 25 years ago: The United Nations adopted Resolution No 1514 on the return of independence to various countries and colonies. The significance of this resolution can be correctly assessed only when we are well aware of the world situation that led to that resolution. That was the result of the bloody struggle staged by the Afro-Asian-Latin American peoples, who rose up against colonialism to gain national independence in the wake of 1945, especially the struggle of the three Indochinese peoples and of the Indian, Korean, Egyptian, Cuban, Algerian, Libyan, Palestinian, Arab, Malagasy, Congolese, Chilean [as heard], Ghanaian, and many other peoples. At the same time, that was the result of the solidarity among the Afro-Asian countries, which was mainfested at the historical Bandung conference, of which we recently celebrated the 30th anniversary.

Facts in the past 25 years show that imperialist and colonialist countries have not respected that resolution. In the past 25 years, the Afro-Asian-Latin American peoples have used their own blood and bones to implement that resolution.

Disregarding the UN resolution, imperialism has waged hundreds of limited wars against the Afro-Asian-Latin American nations, of which the greatest and longest was the war against the Vietnamese people. Although the quantity of bombs and ammunition used in this war was triple that used in World War

II, it still could not subdue the Vietnamese people, who were struggling for the ideal that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom.

To commemorate the 25th anniversary of Resolution No 1514, we must mention the crimes of imperialism, colonialism, Zionism, and apartheid, and we must remember tens of millions of Afro-Asian-Latin American peoples from the east to the west who have fallen in the cause of the independence and freedom of nations. This time, the nonaligned foreign ministers' conference in Luanda coincides with the 10th anniversary of the revolutionary victories of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, and Cape Verde. Here, we have an opportunity to witness the historical changes in this burning area of the world. The victories of the struggle in the Frontline countries and of the South African people, together with the victories of the revolution in Ethiopia and other revolutionary changes in many other countries in North, East, West, and Central Africa have led the struggle in Africa to a new stage of development.

Looking back over the past 10 years, the political face of Africa has undergone major changes. From North Africa to the Horn of Africa, from East to West Africa, and especially in South Africa, the struggle of the South African people against apartheid, under the leadership of the African National Congress, and the struggle for independence of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization, have advanced with new impetus. Like the crimes of the Hitlerite fascists, the Pol Pot genocidal clique, and the Zionists, the crimes of the South African apartheid clique will be recorded in history as the most barbarous crimes against mankind.

The Pretoria apartheid clique once served as the assault force of imperialism to oppose the African people. It now must cope with the revolutionary flame burning under its own roof, and it is being condemned by the whole world. However, it never relinquishes its plot against the Frontline countries' peoples.

In discussing the present economic issues, we should review the implementation of UN resolutions on the various statements and programs of action aimed at establishing a new world economic order and on the charter concerning the interests and economic duties of nations. Ten years have elapsed. These resolutions have not been implemented. Moreover, the Afro-Asian-Latin American countries have encountered even more serious economic difficulties: Foreign debts have accumulated, starvation is spreading wide and threatening hundreds of mllions people, the gap between the developing countries and the West is widening, and we must also bear the heavy consequences of the economic crises in Western countries.

Out of such realities, we can neither rely on UN resolutions nor can we expect anything kind from the Western countries. We must make a major determination to build our countries through our own efforts while remaining united to continue the struggle for a new world economic order.

The Vietnamese people are celebrating this year the 40th anniversary of their national day. In the past 40 years, while the world's people have enjoyed peace, the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples have been victimized by the longest and cruelest limited war in the world. Force has not been able to subdue the three Indochinese peoples.

More than anybody else, Vietnam, like the other two Indochinese countries, cherishes peace and has the right to live in peace. It is time to bring peace and stability to Southeast Asia and achieve a political solution to the Cambodian issue, in keeping with the resolutions of the seventh nonaligned summit held in New Delhi in 1983.

The joint communique of the Indochinese foreign ministers' conference held 15-16 August 1985 has demonstrated the goodwill and reasonable stance of the three countries to solve the Cambodian issue and the situation of Southeast Asia as a whole by means of negotiations on the basis of mutual respect and understanding.

The recent talks between the Republic of Indonesia and the SRV, representatives of the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia, on matters concerning Southeast Asia and Cambodia are an important step forward. Indonesia and Vietnam, though having different political systems and holding different views on the Cambodian and East Timor issues, have a time-honored friendship, and the good relations between them serve as a bridge between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia.

As a matter of fact, over the past 40 years, there have been many international conferences, including the one on Indochina in 1954, on Laos in 1961-62, and on Vietnam in 1973. These conferences have ended wars in Indochina, but they have not brought about the establishment of a zone of peace in Southeast Asia. As a result, after the signing of the 1954 Geneva agreement on Indochina, the imperialists set up the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization military bloc to oppose the three Indochinese countries. After the signing of the 1961-62 Geneva agreement on Laos, the imperialists used their military bases in some Southeast Asian countries to wage a most barbarous war of aggression against the three Indochinese countries.

After the signing of the Paris agreement on Vietnam in 1973, a large country in Asia used the Pol Pot gang and the territory of a neighboring country to oppose the three Indochinese countries. To have a durable peace, there must be a political solution to the Cambodian issue together with the establishment of a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia on the principles of the 1955 Bangdung Conference, the Kuala Lumpur statement of the ASEAN foreign ministers' conference in 1971, the statement of the ASEAN summit in Bali in 1976, and the seven principles of relations among the Southeast Asian countries proposed by the Indochinese countries at the UN General Assembly in 1981.

The years since the seventh summit in March 1983 have been a great trial for the Nonaligned Movement. Our movement, with major contributions from India, its president, has strengthened militant solidarity against the imperialist and other reactionary forces. It is playing an ever more important role and has an ever weightier voice in the common struggle for peace and independence in the world.

The movement has developed vigorously, reflecting its great vitality and its determination to attain its noble objectives. The

SRV delegation is firmly convinced that the Nonaligned Movement will take outstanding steps of development and no reactionary force can check its advance. We will be successful in this conference in the capital Luanda, and we will continue to take even steadier steps forward at the eighth summit.

SFRY's Dizdarevic

AU090852 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Sep 85 p 2

[Speech by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs and head of the SFRY delegation to the Ministerial Conference of Nonaligned Countries in Luanda on 4 September]

[Text] Luanda, 4 Sep (TANJUG) — Speaking during the general debate at the Ministerial Conference of Nonaligned Countries in Luanda, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs said:

"Mr President: In these days your capital Luanda is at the center of attention not only of the nonaligned countries but also of the entire international public. Representatives of two thirds of the world's countries have gathered here to openly perceive in a democratic atmosphere what they can do and what they must do for a real improvement of the international situation and for peace, security, and development. This conference is expected to provide new incentives and take new actions to change relations in the world not only for the benefit of the nonaligned countries but also for the benefit of general prosperity. We are certain its results will make a significant contribution to making the movement more active and dynamic and to preserving and strengthening its unity on the basis of its original principles.

"On behalf of the SFRY peoples and government I wish to cordially greet your heroic people, Angola, which is our friend, and you personally. Congratulating you on your election as president of this gathering, I wish to assure you that you will enjoy our complete support in your responsible work. We are deeply grateful for the warm hospitality that surrounds us in your city.

"At the same time I express satisfaction because we have gathered on the soil of the proud and freedom-loving continent that is a symbol of devotion to the nonaligned policy on the principles of which Africa's independence and solidarity have expanded and grown stronger since the first summit conference. It can justifiably be said that Africa is a continent of nonalignment. Despite its heavy inheritance of the past and attacks by neocolonialism, Africa is a continent of great possibilities and great future, a continent that cannot tolerate on its soil even an inch of the remnants of colonialism, racism, and oppression. The OAU session which has just concluded represents — with its results and the achieved unity and action orientation — a great encouragement for nonalignment, this conference, and for its working atmosphere and orientation. I believe that this conference should fully support the OAU's views and proposals and that these views and proposals should be given a priority place in our actions in the United Nations and other forums as well as in mutual cooperation between nonaligned and developing countries."

Support for Freedom Fighters in Southern Africa

"It is very symbolic that we have gathered here in Angola at this time. This is an expression of our complete support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against racism and its most extreme form, apartheid, and against foreign and internal aggression. Our conference is being held at a time when the blood of the black population of South Africa, which has been deprived of all rights, is shed in torrents and when the Pretoria minority racist regime wants to halt the march of time by force of arms, reprisals, and suppression of the people's legitimate aspirations to freedom and equal rights. Before the eyes of the entire world, the aggressive and brutal policy of the apartheid regime is transforming South Africa into one of the most dangerous and explosive crisis hotbeds of our time. This is the alarm siren for the entire international community to become most urgently engaged in resolving this situation. If this is not done, we will face unforeseeable consequences for peace and security. Unfortunately, I must say some circles in the West and some Western countries, which could greatly contribute to seeking a way out of this situation, have failed — because of their narrow interests — to realize the entire seriousness and critical nature of the situation that is developing.

"This also applies to the Namibia problem, which represents a component part of the crisis in this part of the world. We hope it is now clear to everyone that the racist regime strives to prevent Namibia's independence by resorting to extremely brutal means and preventing the implementation of the decisions of the UN Security Council. By resorting every day to the crudest forms of force in opposition to the entire international community, it strives to preserve its occupation of Namibia. The time is now coming for the entire world to rise against this policy. At the extraordinary ministerial meeting of its Coordination Bureau in New Delhi our movement extended its strong support to the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization, whose representative mission in Belgrade has been recently granted diplomatic status by Yugoslavia, which considers it the legitimate representative of the Namibian people. Within the framework of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations we should resolutely demand once again that Namibia be immediately granted independence. It is therefore necessary for the nonaligned countries to initiate the necessary action in the United Nations for the most urgent application of sanctions against the Pretoria racist regime on the basis of Chapter IV of the UN Charter.

"We wish to pay tribute to Angola, which has made great human and material sacrifices and, exposed to open aggression and pressures from South Africa, has consistently supported the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people. We express our complete support for and solidarity with the 'Frontline' countries that are victims of the racist regime's attacks and its attempts to promote political, military, and economic destabilization. A comprehensive support for their struggle is the common obligation and historical responsibility of our movement and of the United Nations."

A Quarter of a Century of Nonaligned Policy

"With this conference our movement is entering the 25th anniversary of its activity. The picture of the world and international relations has changed during this historical period, which is long

enough for us to be able to draw from it lessons and ideas for the movement's future operations and for its own future. Much of what was a vision at the time of the Belgrade conference has now become a reality. The choice of the nonaligned policy by a large number of countries has provided a decisive encouragement to the process of emancipation and to strengthening independence and has halted the spread of the bloc division of the world. With its growth and engagement since the time of its founding the movement has narrowed the scope for the application of the policy of force, pressures, and domination. The nonaligned policy has had a powerful impact on the political thinking and practice in international relations. The anticolonial revolution has been triumphantly concluded. The continued action to establish a new international economic system and to stop the arms race must be credited to the nonaligned countries."

Tito on Divisions

"I think that it can justifiably be asked what kind of a world we would have today if it were not for the Nonaligned Movement and policy, as President Tito put it at the sixth summit conference in Havana. How much wider, greater, and deeper the divisions and how much sharper the confrontations would have been, how many more local wars would have been fought, what kind of pressures would have been used against the independence of countries and their internal development, and how many more cases of interference would there have been?

"Everything that represents the basic purpose and goal of the nonaligned policy has been historically confirmed. Our movement has asserted itself as a global, independent, and non-bloc factor of international relations.

"As such, it has played an irreplaceable role in the recent history of mankind . As such, it has represented the force and the supporting base in the struggle of our and other peoples for independence and progress. It is only as such that it can also represent in future the conscience and force of the struggle for peace, development, and progress in the world. Therefore, just as we have done so until now, we must continue to reject all overt or covert attempts to separate our movement from its original principles and goals, no matter from where or from whom such attempts may come. The nonaligned policy and the Nonaligned Movement are not and, by their very essence, cannot be an instrument of anyone's bloc policies or interests. Just as it has done until now, Yugoslavia sees its future in such a policy of nonalignment and the Nonaligned Movement and will continue to struggle to preserve and strengthen them and ensure their effective activity. I feel the need to restate this position of Yugoslavia also on this occasion".

Confrontation of Superpowers and Blocs

"It goes without saying that, in calling attention to the positive contribution of the nonaligned policy and our movement to the development of international relations, we have no illusions that the danger facing the world today are any smaller. The confrontation between the superpowers and blocs has increased in recent years. The arms race has reached unprecedented proportions, creating the danger of self-destruction. Numerous crisis hotbeds threaten peace in the world. The problems of development have become increasingly acute. The gap between developed and developing countries is deepening. The aspiration of the most highly developed countries to domination is very pronounced and is turning into a new wave of the neocolonial policy. We are confronted with the efforts to stop the process of democratization of international relations, to jeopardize the achievements in the sphere of equality of peoples and states, to exert pressures on their internal development, and to impose alien systems.

"All this shows that the serious crisis of international relations continues. This situation demands of the movement that it have clear orientations and action unity in relation to the questions on which our fate and future depend.

"The deep economic crisis and its destructive effects carry with them far-reaching political consequences. This is a component part of the entire crisis of international relations. The dialogue between developed and developing countries has stopped. The positive achievements of multilateral cooperation for development are being eroded under the pressure from the most important developed countries. Some developed countries strive to diminish and eliminate the role of the Group of 77. It is beyond comprehension that this is happening at a time when the developing world faces such problems as hunger, debts, declining growth rates, falling prices of raw materials, increased protectionism, instability of the monetary and financial system, and net outflow of financial resources from developing to developed countries.

"Today no one in the world should remain indifferent to the fact of a drastic decline of the rate of economic growth of developing countries because this decline threatens the aggregate stability of many countries and thereby the stability of the world as a whole. At the threshold of the 21st century and in the period of the greatest technological progress, an entire continent, Africa, has achieved no economic growth in the last decade and consequently to this day has virtually remained at the level of 1975. Hunger in many African countries is assuming dramatic proportions. Aid has been extended and this aid is alleviating the consequences but it is not eliminating the causes.

"It is my pleasure to inform this meeting that Yugoslavia has decided in recent days to join the OAU special fund for threatened African countries and has made its first contribution to this fund."

Technological Revolution Is Bypassing the Developing World

"At the same time as the developed world is entering the stage of a new technological revolution, the developing world faces the danger of being bypassed, something that, in its consequences, is equal to colonialism. The developed countries now hold about 98 percent of the world's technological capacities. With their annual per capita growth rate of 3 percent the developing countries will need 80 years to reach the 1975 technological level of the developed world. As a matter of fact, we would be running just to stay in one place. And we do not want to stay in one place, not only because of ourselves but also for the sake of a new world, a world free from inequality and from fear for existence.

"Debts are constantly growing and represent an enormous and exhausting burden for the developing countries. They will increase to a total of $960 billion by the end of this year. They are slowing down and preventing to a critical degree the economic

growth of developing countries. In the last 7 years, the developing countries paid out a total of $630 billion in debt repayments, including $390 billion in interest payments alone. In this year alone they must allot a total of $135 billion for debt repayments. The debtor countries are in no position to bear this heavy burden either now or on a long-term basis."

Burden of Debts

"The debts are not only an economic and financial but also a political problem. The way out of this dramatic situation must be sought through a joint engagement of creditors and debtors within the broad context of ensuring the necessary conditions for the development of developing countries and in close linkage with trade and international monetary and financial problems. It is normal that we do not all feel the burden of debts in the same way. But all essential problems of international economic relations are expressed in debts, and not only in debts. It is precisely for this reason that our joint engagement in this respect is necessary. The instability of the entire international monetary and financial situation demands even more resolute efforts on our part for convening an international conference on funds and finances for development.

"What can our movement do in this critical situation? I think that it is necessary for us to seek points of contact with developed countries for the resumption of negotiations. This is in the mutual interest and it is only in this way that we can find global and lasting solutions. Any further delay is fraught with equal dangers for the developing and developed countries. We must negotiate with those who are willing and who want to negotiate and who understand that this is the condition for the stable development of all. A new international economic system continues to be our goal. Naturally, the road to this system leads through concrete and real actions by which we can continue to improve the position of our countries and ensure a harmonious world development.

"In these difficult circumstances the economic cooperation between nonaligned countries and all developing countries is of special value and importance and becomes the framework of efforts to alleviate the crisis in which these countries find themselves. In the existing conditions this cooperation through which solidarity is strengthened is of essential importance for our economic development. It would strengthen our general position and thereby our position in negotiations with the developed countries. In this way an essential contribution would be made to our orientation of relying on our own forces; the past development has so very obviously confirmed the importance of such a reliance. I must say that all opportunities have not been utilized and that constant political encouragements are needed in this respect."

Security Is the Problem of All Countries

"We have always emphasized that the big powers have a special responsibility for world peace and security. The resumption of their dialogue and their disarmament negotiations certainly represent an encouraging phenomenon in international relations. Confrontations and deterioration of relations between the big powers have always harmed all, just as the relaxation of tension and dialogue have always brought hopes for a more peaceful and secure life for all. However, our movement's role is not exhausted merely in encouraging and supporting the dialogue between the big powers but also implies our most active engagement in and contribution to seeking solutions for all key problems concerning peace, security, and disarmament.

"As far as Europe is concerned, the interest in reviving detente and in the further development of inter-European cooperation is evident. The CSCE process was initiated 10 years ago and has survived the periods of deteriorated relations between the leading powers. I wish to point out that the group of nonaligned and neutral countries has played a great role in the process of European cooperation and security. The nonaligned policy is winning growing respect among European countries and this fact represents a special kind of confirmation of its universality and its role. I am certain that this meeting, too, will express its support for the activity of the Mediterranean member-countries of the movement and for their activity to transform the Mediterranean region into a zone of peace and cooperation.

"The arms race represents one of the greatest challenges and threats to the preservation of peace and security. It is also extending to new areas. It is an alarming fact of warning that this year the world will spend a total of $1 trillion on arms, that is it will spend for this purpose nearly the same amount as the total debts of the developing countries. The situation is becoming more and more absurd. Every new system and every new nuclear warhead — and the big powers have over 50,000 of them in their arsenals — further reduces security and threatens the existence.

"The danger of a nuclear catastrophe and the increasingly frequent threats to the independence of small nonaligned countries with the use of conventional weapons make it incumbent upon our movement to constantly exert moral and political pressure in seeking the most effective ways to prevent the arms race. General and complete disarmament, involving both nuclear and conventional weapons, under international control continues to be our main long-term goal. To attain this goal we must strive even more energetically to achieve an agreement on the measures that we have already proposed in our earlier documents. These concrete steps should be aimed at stopping the nuclear weapons tests, at banning the use of nuclear weapons, at preventing the arms race in outer space, at reaching agreements that would lead to the reduction and elimination of weapons of mass destruction, and at opening the negotiations on the reduction of tactical nuclear weapons. Our constant goal is to strengthen the role of the disarmament conference in Geneva and the UN General Assembly in discussing and solving these problems because such a role ensures the necessary participation of the widest circle of countries in solving these problems."

Remove Bases From the Territories of Nonaligned Countries

"We must demand even more resolutely the removal of foreign bases and forces, that is, the disengagement of big powers and their allies, from the territories of nonaligned countries. The scope for confrontations between the big powers would thereby be reduced and the secuity of nonaligned countries would be strengthened.

"The crisis hotbeds, which are all without exception in the regions of nonaligned countries, represent a great burden on the contemporary world and a source of constant threat to peace. The policy of force and intervention and of negation of the rights of

peoples to free and independent development is at the basis of these crises in all regions ranging from Southeast and Central Asia through the Middle and Near East to Central America and the Caribbean. The crisis hotbeds assume global proportions because of the bloc rivalry that hinders their solutions.

"Our movement must find a way to even more resolutely strive for the fulfillment of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people under PLO leadership, the right to their independent development and their own state; to curb Israel's expansionist policy; to provide full support for the struggle of the people of Nicaragua against foreign interference and intervention; to make it possible for the peoples of Kampuchea, Afghanistan, and Grenada to independently decide their fate without the presence of foreign troops; and to preserve the indepndence and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

"The conflicts between nonaligned countries cause us concern. Unfortunately we have not yet found ways of overcoming them. The settlement of disputes between nonaligned countries must be based on the principles of nonalignment and must be achieved with the assistance and engagement of the entire movement. As a conflict between two nonaligned countries, the Iraqi-Iranian war is a great blow to our movement. The negative consequences for the movement persist as long as the war continues. It is in the interest of the principles and goals which we advocate, in the interest of progress in international relations for which we struggle, and in the interest of the unity of our movement and its effective functioning to stop this war and to open negotiations on all disputed problems and on consequences of the war on the basis of respect for the interests of both countries and on the basis of the principles of nonalignment. We are deeply convinced that this is in the interest of both warring countries. To achieve the goals of our movement and to ensure its constant role in relation to the key problems of the contemporary world it is necessary to continue to strengthen its unity. This is an essential prerequisite for its successful functioning. Naturally this unity is not achieved merely through a hollow verbal consensus, nor is the movement's activity exhausted by holding meetings and adopting documents on the basis of formal agreements.

"What is the unity which we advocate and for which we strive today? What kind of unity of the nonaligned countries can we and should we have? The most reliable answers to these questions can be found in those common aspirations and interests and those goals and principles around which our countries joined together; in the movement in which they have remained and continued to act jointly; and in numbers that have constantly grown, despite all their differences, which have not hindered this joint activity, nor do they do so now. These interests and goals have always been, and today can only be, the global interests and goals concerning the problems of war, peace, and security; democratization of international relations on the principles of independence, autonomy and equality; the right of every country to development and its own road of internal development; and the struggle against all types and forms of imperialist subordination, domination, and hegemony; for the liquidation of the remnants of colonialism and against neocolonial attempts; for reducing and overcoming the differences in development; and for the new international economic system. This then is the broad basis of the unity of nonaligned countries which we need. It is precisely on this basis that the countries of different social systems, ideologies, and levels of development have united and are acting together on the basis of full respect for different historical, geopolitical, and economic conditions and specific characteristics, including also the specific nature and differences of some interests. This is the source of the strength of the nonaligned policy. This is the basis of the breadth of our movement."

New Initiatives Enhance the Movement's Vitality

"The movement's openness to new ideas and initiatives enhances its vitality. We cannot close our eyes to the facts that prompt us to reflect upon the value and effectiveness of individual solutions within the framework of its existing organization and functioning. Therefore we propose that we reflect together and agree on how — in the period until the eighth summit — we should analyze the past experience and draw conclusions that would help us more effectively to fulfill our goals and implement our principles. The movement's functioning in the period between two summit conferences, the development and coordination of cooperation within the movement and with the rest of the world, and the ways and forms of accords and the joint commitment of nonaligned countries concerning global and topical problems are only some of the questions which a dynamic development has placed before us and for which we must seek answers and solutions.

"Our strength lies in the fact that we have always proposed ways of development and realistic solutions that were in the interest of the progress of all mankind. The present situation demands that we be even more active and even more committed with regard to all essential problems of international development.

"The world expects nonaligned countries, today and in future, to be the force that, with its views and activities, will develop and implement a global program that will incorporate unified approaches to the problems of peace, security, disarmament, and development; of overcoming the differences between developed and developing countries; of independence and autonomy; and of nonuse of force, and a consistent implementation of the principles of active peaceful coexistence. This program should be open to all countries and forces that strive for the same goals. The policy of active peaceful coexistence between all countries, irrespective of differences in their social systems, sizes, and levels of development which ensures cooperation and the secure and free development of all countries is not only the proclaimed policy of the movement of nonaligned countries but also the program of its constant commitment. Active peaceful coexistence is needed by the world today just as much as it was at the time of the Bandung conference.

"The celebration of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations should represent yet another opportunity for the currently important issues discussed at this conference to also find their place in the world organization. As far as our movement is concerned, the United Nations represents a universal forum of cooperation on the basis of equality, a forum that is vitally important for the democratization of international relations and for solving the key problems of the contemporary period. The United Nations and its entire system have been and are now extraordinarily important for the implementation of our policy, for our actions in all spheres of international relations, and for our mutual cooper-

ation. It is therefore in our own interest to strive to a maximum extent to strengthen them and make them function more effectively."

Next Summit Should Strengthen Our Unity

"This meeting faces the important task of deciding the place and time of the next, the eighth conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries. The great interest and attention devoted to this question during the preparations for the Luanda conference is due to the concern of all of us as to how we will act in the coming period and ensure the movement's further commitment. This is an expression of the conviction that we need a summit that will infuse new strength into the movement and enable it to proceed unhindered along the historical road on which it had embarked. For this reason we believe that our decision on the eighth summit should be made by consensus and that we should jointly prepare the summit, something that would be in the spirit of democratic principles on which the nonaligned policy is based. We have all brought to this meeting messages from our peoples and coutnries instructing us to spare no efforts to strengthen our unity and action. I am convinced that we will not disappoint them in this respect, and that the Luanda conference will be another manifestation of our common interest in world peace and progress, and our joint determination to make the movement of nonaligned countries more active and efficient in these stormy times.

Nonaligned Ministerial Conference Closes

Declarations Issued

MB091831 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The members of the Nonaligned Movement yesterday successfully ended their eighth ministerial conference hosted by the People's Republic of Angola. The ministers of the nonaligned countries and representatives of organizations integrated in the movement issued three declarations. In their political declaration, the members of the movement concluded that nonalignment was today the only alternative to countering the division of the world into military blocs and zones of influence. The economic declaration underlines the need for the adoption of measures conducive to more just international relations which will not greatly harm the Third World countries and benefit only the industrialized countries. A special declaration on southern Africa was also approved.

The members of the Nonaligned Movement expressed their concern with the situation in the region. The South African regime is not the only culprit in the current situation although it is most directly responsible, the ministers and other members of the nonaligned countries said. For the members of the movement, there will be no peace in southern Africa unless there is a total abolition of the apartheid system in South Africa which is sustained by the policies carried out by various countries of the world.

In the declaration, a special reference is made to the People's Republic of Angola, the country which most directly experiences the effects of the South African aggressive policy toward neighboring countries. Accordingly, the members of the nonaligned countries meeting in Luanda demanded the immediate, unconditional, and total withdrawal of South African troops which still occupy some areas of Angolan territory. In the approved declaration, the nonaligned countries expressed their concern over the continued violation of the airspace of the People's Republic of Angola by South African aircraft and the concentration of important military means along the Angolan-Namibian common border.

The bad faith and duplicity of intentions of the South African authorities were also underlined in the special declaration on southern Africa approved in Luanda by the members of the Nonaligned Movement yesterday. The attempt to sabotage the Malongo oil installations in Cabinda by the South African special commando group last May was presented as another proof of the inflexibility of the South African authorities. On the other hand, the immense flexibility of the Angolan authorities in relation to the situation in southern Africa was noted. This flexibility is demonstrated by the letter that Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the Republic, sent to Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, on 17 November 1984.

In the declarations issued in Luanda yesterdey at the end of the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the Nonaligned Countries, the foreign .inisters and representatives of the nonaligned countries maintained a common viewpoint on the issues discussed. The common opinion and recommendations of the Luanda meeting once again proved the cohesion of the movement of the nonaligned countries and the unity of its principles based on peaceful coexistence, mutual benefit, and the restoration of a policy of peace in the world and a new international economic order.

During the closing session of the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the Nonaligned Countries, the Zambian foreign minister spoke on behalf of the African Continent; the deputy prime minister and deputy minister of foreign affairs [as heard] of Nicaragua on behalf of the American Continent and the Caribbean; the minister of foreign affairs of Cyprus on behalf of Europe; and the representative of Vanuatu on behalf of the Asian Continent. The leader of the PLO also spoke at the meeting on behalf of the states and organizations of the Middle East.

The chairman of the conference, Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, the Angolan minister of external relations, spoke at the closing session of the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the Nonaligned Countries. Minister Afonso van Dunem expressed gratitude for the gesture of solidarity demonstrated by the participating member-countries by accepting the meeting being held in a country of the southern African region, which is characterized by acts of destabilization mounted by South Africa against neighboring countries in the region.

[Begin Van Dunem recording] The holding of the conference in southern Africa at a time when the region is experiencing a state of increasing tension as a result of the aggressive and belligerent policy carried out by the racist South African regime, does in itself constitute a gesture of solidarity and high moral and poltical value which the peoples of our subcontinent will never forget. [End recording]

The international economic order characterized by continued sacrifice of the economies of Third World countries was also examined by the Angolan minister of external relations.

[Begin Van Dunem recording] The closing session of the Eighth Ministerial Conference of Nonaligned Countries is taking place at a time when we are experiencing the effects of the serious crisis in the present world economic and financial order. The most recent statitistics point out that the external debt of the Third World countries is now estimated at hundreds of billions of dollars. On the African and Asian Continents where the per capita income does not generally exceed $600, the debt which, until 1972 was estimated at $18 billion, is presently estimated at over $200 billion. In Latin America, the external debt is valued at over $600 billion. These astronomical figures, which reflect the calamitous situation experienced by our countries, are related to the various economic and poltical demands imposed on us by the international financial and economic bodies.

Some of the main causes of the situation mentioned above are the present international economic order and all the unjust practices such as varying exchange rates [intercambio desigual], protectionism, dumping [preceding word in English], high interest rates, and the overvaluation of the dollar. Accordingly, we are convinced that only with the elimination of varying exchange rates, protectionism, quantitative restrictions, and the implementation of the new international economic order solemnly approved by the United Nations 11 years ago, shall we be able to create prospects for progress and socioeconomic development in our countries as well as guarantee the implementation of more just and equitable international economic relations.

While referring to the heavy external debt of our countries, we cannot forget to take into consideration other problems whose solution contitutes a challenge to the collective awareness of our peoples. These problems include the state of extreme poverty, ignorance and lack of education experienced by the crushing majority of the inhabitants of the so-called Third World. Only by combined efforts to strengthen South-South cooperation shall we be able to overcome these problems which are inherited from our colonial domination. Added to this action to strengthen trade cooperation between our countries, we must develop a correct policy of exchange of technological skills which would bring about a balanced development. Only in this way do we think we shall be able to fulfill the decisions of the second general conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization held in Lima in 1975 which provides for the need to raise the participation of the underdeveloped countries to 25 percent in industrial production and 30 percent in the world trade of manufactured products by the year 2000.

The People's Republic of Angola cannot forget to express its appreciation for the manner in which the conference examined the international political situation and the factors which generate tension in international relations.

With regard to southern Africa, we are convinced that the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78, the only acceptable judicial and political basis for the lasting solution to the problem of Namibian independence, would unequivocally contribute to the achievement of peace and stability in southern Africa. The implementation of this resolution would also greatly contribute to the efforts of the international community to overcome the present climate of tension in international relations. [End recording]

TANJUG on Closing Declaration

LD082028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1425 GMT 8 Sep 85

["Accents From the Closing Document of the Ministerial Conference" — TANJUG headline, by Mladen Arnautovic]

[Text] Luanda, Sept 8 (TANJUG) — In a closing declaration of their ministerial conference, comprising a hundred pages, the non-aligned countries have reaffirmed their authentic commitments, building upon them the directions of their future activities and an attitude towards topical processes in the domains of disarmament, security, the relaxation of tensions, the resolution of the hotbeds of crisis, the promotion of equitable international cooperation, including economic cooperation.

The necessity was especially emphasised of the process of negotiation and relaxation embracing all the members of the international community, for peace and security cannot be an exclusive right of the big and powerful alone.

The final version of the document from Luanda leaves out all the undertones and standpoints which might lead to a re-orientation of the movement or its preference for either of the blocs.

The most significant improvements of the text, which had been submitted as a draft by Angola, pertain to the introductory part of the closing document that points out the role of the non-aligned in the modern world.

A more detailed definition is given of the principles and the basic commitments of the movement of non-alignment, placing emphasis on the decisive role of the non-aligned as a global, independent, autonomous and non-bloc factor in world affairs.

Loyalty to the authentic principles laid down in Belgrade and reaffirmed at all the summits from Cairo to New Delhi remains a fundamental prerequisite in order that the movement may preserve its important role in international affairs.

It was in accordance with these historically determined lines that the ministers defined with accuracy their action commitments as regards individual international problems and hotbeds of crisis.

They upheld the resumption of dialogue between the big powers, but also clearly indicated their responsibility for the fanning up of certain hotbeds of crisis, including the south of Africa, the Middle East, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Central America. They underscored dialogue and negotiation as the way to overcome the crises and conflicts.

The economic part of the closing declaration places emphasis on the resolution of the problems of the developing countries' debts, the resumption of the disrupted dialogue between the North and the South and the commencement of a whole series of negotiations with developed countries on debts, trade, money and

finance, the financing of development, increased exports to the markets of developed countries, more favourable conditions for obtaining financial resources from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the improvement of terms for the repayment of debts and other topics.

In all the spheres in which the non-aligned reached agreement the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement was confirmed, most of all in the building of consensus in regard to the host to the eighth summit. The renouncement of candidacy on the part of Iraq, and then of Syria, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and, finally, Libya, was the best proof of the fact that individual interests in the movement of non-alignment have given way to the common interests of the movement as a whole, its policy and objectives.

The choice of Harare as host to the next summit is also proof of the action orientation of the meeting towards the current developments on the African Continent.

TELAM Describes Resolutions

PY082229 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1556 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Sep (TELAM) — According to an ANSA report datelined Luanda, the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the Nonaligned Movement, which ended today in the Angolan capital after 6 days of meetings, has issued a political and an economic resolution. The political resolution upholds Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

The resolution says that the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries are firmly opposed to the consolidation of the colonial situation prevailing in the Malvinas, and that they advocate the immediate resumption of negotiations between Argentina and Great Britain, with the participation of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The resolution adds that despite some discrepancies (regarding Morocco and the Polisario, Iran and Iraq, and eastern Timor — the formerly Portuguese colony seized by Indonesia), the conference reached an agreement on the situation in South Africa and on the foreign debt issue. The conference also paid particular attention to the Latin American situation.

Concerning Nicaragua, the resolution charges that the United States has attacked this country either directly or through the former Somozist guards. It states that the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries believe that the decision by the United States to disregard the resolutions issued by the International Court at The Hague on 10 May 1984 is a form of pressure on the Contadora Group's peace initiatives for Central America.

Concerning Cuba, the resolution asks that the U.S. base in Guantanamo be immediately dismantled. As for El Salvador, it states that the situation has worsened because of the imperialist intervention. The resolution points to the need to promote a negotiated solution with the participation of all political sectors, including the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Movement.

The ministers express concern about the fact that the United States continue to occupy the island of Grenada despite UN Resolution 38/7.

In condemning the South African racist regime, the ministers express their solidarity with those who struggle against apartheid, and call on the UN Security Council to impose mandatory economic sanctions on the Pretoria government.

They also condemn Israeli expansionism and request that Israel unconditionally withdraw from the territories it occupies, including Jerusalem. As for Cambodia and Afghanistan, they reaffirm the right of these nations to self-determination, free of foreign interference — an obvious allusion to the Soviet Union.

Most of the final economic resolution deals with the foreign debt which amounts to $900 million both for African and Latin American countries, stressing the urgent need to restructure world economic relations through the creation of a new international economic order.

The resolution says that the skyrocketing increase in interest rates brought about a sudden increase in the amount of foreign exchange that each country must apportion for the payment of their debt, thus tying up a large portion of their export revenues.

A redistribution of the foreign debt burden is necessary so that the industrialized countries bear part of that burden, the resolution says, at the same time that it asks for lower interest rates.

Free access of the developing countries, producers of raw materials, to the Western markets is requested, along with better prices for their raw materials and dismantling of customs barriers — economic problems that will be examined in a conference the nonaligned countries will convene in the near future.

Havana Sums Up Meeting

PA090249 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Report by Pedro Martinez Pirez, Radio Havana reporter in Luanda — live or recorded]

[Text] Alfonso van Dunem, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Angola, closed today the successful nonaligned countries ministerial meeting, which began last Monday at the 10 December Palace of Congresses in Luanda. The meeting, the movement's most important gathering since the seventh summit meeting held in New Delhi in 1983, was attended by 120 delegations from four continents — more than 90 were high-level delegations — representing countries which have the status of full members of the Nonaligned Movement.

The ministerial conference was inaugurated last Monday by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and more than 80 heads of delegations delivered speeches during the plenary meetings. The delegates unanimously recognized the notable effort exerted by this nation for the efficient development of this historical meeting.

The specific and highly satisfactory results of the conference include: the approval of a final declaration that is positive and progressive in both aspects; the selection of Harare, capital of Zimbabwe, as site for the next nonaligned summit meeting; and the signing of the Luanda Declaration, which strongly condemns the apartheid system in South Africa. The final document, which is much more progressive than those approved in New Delhi 2 years ago, condemns the United States for its reactionary foreign policy in South Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America. It equally denounces Washington's deadly attitude in its rash arms buildup and the current international economic order, which is absolutely detrimental to the Third World countries' interests.

In regard to the economic situation, a significant action was adopted on the Third World's unpayable foreign debt, which now surpasses the $900 billion mark. Prompted by the worsening international economic and financial situation, the nonaligned countries have taken a step forward in this regard. The appointment of Zimbabwe as site for the eighth summit meeting, to be held in Harare in 1986, confirms that the Nonaligned Movement is maintaining its struggle against the despicable apartheid as a priority topic. This has also resulted in criticism of the United States and other Western powers which are allies of the Pretoria regime.

This ministerial meeting has represented a complete success for Angola, given the solidarity and support obtained against the expansionist South African regime. After almost 25 years of existence, this meeting was a dream-come-true for the Nonaligned Movement because it has emerged from Luanda with renewed strength. The meeting in Luanda represents a warning for the United States and its main Western associates, and presages what will take place at the UN General Assembly on its 40th anniversary, which is around the corner, and at the eighth meeting in Zimbabwe. Heads of state and government from more than 100 nations currently comprising the powerful Nonaligned Movement will meet there in a few months, possibly in May 1986. Following the meeting in Luanda, there is a certainty that the Angolan slogan which we say everywhere and heard more than once at the nonaligned countries' conference is a fact: "The struggle continues, victory is a certainty."

IRNA Details Resolution

LD091102 Tehran IRNA in English 1039 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 9, IRNA — The participants at the eighth meeting of the foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries Sunday expressed deep concern over the situation in South and Southeast Asia and noted that it will endanger peace and stability in the region.

In a declaration issued at the conclusion of the meet, started Sept. 4, the participants reiterated a political settlement to the issue of Afghanistan on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops, and full respect for the independence and territorial integrity of Afghan people.

Expressing concern over the situation in Latin America, the ministers condemned escalation of pressure on Nicaragua and lauded peace initiatives of the Contadora Group.

The foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries noted that occupation of Namibia by South African regime is a flagrant breach of resolutions of the United Nations, Organization of African Unity and non-aligned summit meetings. They expressed solidarity and support for the SWAPO movement as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

The ministers of the non-aligned states condemned the policy of racist South African regime and stressed that apartheid is a crime against humanity and an offence against international morality.

The declaration pointed to the forthcoming meeting of the heads of states of United States and Soviet Union in Geneva and stressed that both superpowers hold special responsibilities in the maintenance of world peace.

The meeting emphasised on the urgent need for a comprehensive treaty for prohibition of testing all types of nuclear weapons and also called on all states possessing nuclear weapons to make a commitment and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The ministers said that despite achivements of the United Nations, as a universal forum, it has not been fully successful to carry out its undertakings due to, above all, negative attitude of the big powers.

The declaration appealed to all countries of the world to abide by the U.N. Charter, noting that it is still the best forum for safeguarding peace and security of mankind.

Declaration on Latin America

PA091952 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Report by Pedro Martinez Pirez, Havana Radio special correspondent, from Luanda — recorded]

[Text] The Latin American and Caribbean countries were widely represented at the Luanda ministerial conference and received solid support from the nonaligned countries on the main issues affecting their independence, sovereignty, and territory. In addition, U.S. policy toward our region was condemned. In the final declaration approved on Sunday at the Palace of Congresses in Luanda, the remains of colonialism which are still observed in Puerto Rico, the Malvinas Islands, and other territories of our America were condemned. The declaration also demands the dismantling of the U.S. military bases in Cuba and Puerto Rico, strongly condemns the U.S. economic blockade against Cuba, rejects the U.S. embargo against Nicaragua, demands an end to the U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers which are directed against Nicaraguan sovereignty, and recognizes the FDR-FMLN [Revolutionary Democratic Front-Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] of El Salvador.

The Luanda final declaration voices full solidarity for the Panamanian people and Government, and censures the U.S. practices in the Canal Zone which hinder the strict observance of the

Torrijos-Carter treaties. The document reaffirms the nonaligned countries' full support and solidarity for Guyana and Suriname in defense of their sovereignty and independence, condemns the massive military presence of Great Britain in the Argentine territory of the Malvinas, South Georgia, and the South Sandwich Islands, and supports Bolivia's just aspirations for a direct outlet to the Pacific Ocean. The nonaligned countries also condemned the United States for using Puerto Rico as a nuclear base, for the military occupation of Grenada, and other imperialist actions. An oustanding point of the Luanda political declaration on Latin America and Central America fully supports Nicaragua, the actions of the Contadora Group, and the assistance of Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and Peru to the Contadora Group. The essence of the Luanda political declaration on Latin America is support for the independence and sovereignty of our countries, and the condemnation of all U.S. imperialist practices. There is also a point concerning the foreign debt problem, which also has an anti-imperialist tone. All of this means that Latin America and the Caribbean, which were widely represented at the Luanda conference, have obtained a new victory in this ministerial conference in view of the hegemonic policy of U.S. imperialism.

Delegates Support DPRK Unification Cause

SK110537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA) — Delegates of various countries voiced full support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification at the plenary session of the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries held in the capital of Angola.

Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of Mali, in his speech expressed Mali's firm support to the DPRK's policies for reunifying the country independently and peacefully free from any foreign interference.

Foreign Minister of Cuba Isidoro Malmierca said that the foreign forces should withdraw from South Korea forthwith to let the Korean people achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

The heads of delegations of Cape Verde, Lesotho, Maldives and Madagascar expressed in their speeches firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for reunifying their country independently and peacefully free from foreign interference.

Delegates Comment on Summit Results, Statement

Angola's Joao

MB081020 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] The efforts being made by the People's Republic of Angola to provide the best conditions for the holding the Eighth Nonaligned Ministerial Conference in Luanda have been acknowledged by the delegates to the meeting. Sudanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Taha Ibrahim said that it is extremely comforting to see Angola's efforts to organize the ministerial conference. He said that the continuing involvement of Angola heightens the belief by all those present in Luanda that in the face of the particularly worrisome situation being experienced in southern Africa, the nonaligned conference could challenge the arrogance and challenges of the South African regime toward the international community.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama also used similar words to deal with the situation in the southern part of the African continent. In a message addressed to Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, his Angolan counterpart, the Portuguese minister stressed that the abolition of the apartheid system depends on the beginning of talks between the South African Government and the black community and the release of all political prisoners. He also mentioned that the Portuguese Government adhered to UN Resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia.

On the question of East Timor, the Portuguese minister of foreign affairs defended the view that the right of the Maubere people to self-determination must be recognized.

Until yesterday, a total of [words indistinct] delegates were represented at the ministerial conference. Meanwhile, Anil Gayan, Mauritian minister of foreign affairs, left Luanda last night for Mauritius. The Mauritian delegation to the Nonaligned ministerial conference is now led by the Mauritian ambassador accredited to Paris. Prior to his departure, the Mauritian minister of foreign of affairs had this to say about the Luanda conference:

[Begin recording] [Gayan, in French fading to Portuguese translation] I have completed my tasks at the nonaligned conference. We were all encouraged and feel united by a strong ideal. I must mention that Africa, despite not being fully united, is in a position to solve its problems. Meanwhile, we Africans know that the world superpowers intend to provide their aid...[changes thought]... We of the Third World are not in a position to air our views as a whole. Meanwhile, we have learned that all our efforts must be objective, without which the nonaligned countries cannot say that we were able to perform. In addition to that, of all countries that I have managed to [words indistinct] the aims of certain countries comply with the objectives of the Nonaligned Movement, including its economic, political and cultural views. However, this must be the rallying point for all countries which are encouraged by this common goal. [Words indistinct] we achieved what we had in mind.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, you are leaving for your country before the end of the conference. One of the points of the agenda is the election of the country which will host the next nonaligned summit. What would be the stand to be adopted by your country in this regard, had you remained here?

[Gayan] The Mauritian ambassador to Paris is staying here. I am in a position to say that Libya is one of the candidates. However, we believe that the selection of a candidate must be aimed at achieving a common stand at the next summit. [Words indistinct] the next candidate should come from south of the Sahara, and in our view we believe that Zimbabwe has all the necessary requirements. This is in accordance with what other African countries want. [End recording]

Meanwhile, Comrade Paulino Pinto Joao, spokesman for the conference, made the following assessment of yesterday's session:

[Begin Joao recording] Today's activities included the proceedings in plenary session and the proceedings of the two commissions, the political and economic commissions. [Passage indistinct] The foreign ministers of the nonaligned states decided on the speeches of [words indistinct] within the framework of the analysis of the international situation. This morning as well as this afternoon, all the speakers unanimously agreed that the burning problems confronting the world threaten international peace and security. They called for the peaceful settlement of all conflicts [words indistinct].

Dealing specifically with the southern region of our continent, it is obvious that the policy of constructive engagement has suffered a blow, for what is happening in Southern Africa shows that apartheid cannot be reformed and thus must be completely dismantled.

On a proposal put forward by Zimbabwe, a message of [word indistinct] was adopted. The great role of the freedom fighter, our great comrade Nelson Mandela, will be (?hailed). It is worth noting that this motion was unanimously approved.

The international economic crisis was also one of the themes which was discussed by the different speakers. Those who have so far broached this question now number 20. All the speakers unanimously reaffirmed that deterioration in the exchange rates and the growing debts of the so-called Third World have political and social consequences of incalculable dimension. The political commission discussed and approved at yesterday afternoon's proceedings the final draft declaration on noninterference and nonintervention in the internal affairs of each country.

This morning the participants discussed the issues regarding the (?peaceful settlement) of disputes and conflicts, and the 25th anniversary of the declaration of the concession of independence to colonial peoples and states. It is worth stressing that with regard to the last issue, the participants dealt with the problem of New Caledonia. The participants reaffirmed the right of its people to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. The participants also marked the 30th anniversary of the Bandung conference, an event of historic importance which gave birth to the Nonaligned Movement. The commission [words indistinct] the Republic of Burkina Faso represented by its permanent representative to the United Nations. This commission's proceedings are continuing with the analysis of other issues of the draft declaration alongside the proceedings of some other groups, particularly one evaluating the international situation and the group discussing the situation of disarmament, peace, international security, and the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy.

In the context of the economic commission, the participants continued with discussions and consultations of the questions included in the final draft declaration presented by the People's Republic of Angola. The commission this morning approved two important issues on the declaration on industrialization and the Law of the Sea.

On industrialization, the declaration stresses the ministers' concern over the fact that not much progress has been made since 1980 in the implementation of the objectives laid down by the second and third general (?UNDP) conferences held in 1975 and 1980 respectively. It also stresses that the industrialization of developing countries is facing a crisis, which includes, among other factors, inflation, recession, the fall in the prices of basic products, protectionism, and negative growth rates in many developing countries. The delegations also stressed the urgent need to take a certain number of measures aimed at broadening and diversifying economic cooperation among nonaligned countries.

Thus, a program covering cooperation in the fields of [word indistinct], transport, telecommunications, housing, insurance, health, science, and technology will be analyzed and possibly approved by the conference.

Regarding the chapter on the Law of the Sea, the document recalls that the UN General Assembly had decided, in accordance with the convention on the Law of the Sea, that the resources of the international area of the deep seas, the ocean floors, and its subsoil were the patrimony of mankind and called on all the peoples to quickly ratify the convention.

In the afternoon, the economic commission approved by consensus two chapters on energy and sovereignty over natual resources. On energy, the participants reiterated, among other things, the need for the international community to adopt measures intended to give priority to imports from nonaligned and developing countries and effect urgent transfer of technology to these countries by mobilizing supplementary financial resources without harming the interests of OPEC member-states.

On sovereignty over natural resources, the praticipants condemned the practices and policies of countries that directly or indirectly exploit and plundesr the natural resources of peoples still under colonial or foreign domination, which strengthens the status quo and prevents the peoples in question from achieving their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

This commission will continue with its debates this evening. We are sure that the discussions are taking place in an atmosphere of openness and frankness and that they will lead to the adoption of resolutions and measures which may respond to the spirit of the movement.

I also want to inform you that the plenary session will continue this evening with speeches by heads of delegations. I can tell you that the topics for discussion for today have not all been debated. And we think that there will be speeches by delegations which have not addressed the conference. So, therefore, we have a list of the various countries which have already made speeches. Countries which have yet to address the conference are Nicaragua, the Kingdom of Bhutan, and Senegal.

[Unidentified journalist in French] Coming back to the case of the expulsion of the AFP journalist, can you tell us why he was expelled [words indistinct]?

[Joao] I would like to inform you, journalists, that our government acted in a sovereign manner against an act of individual violation of a privilege of professional ethics perpetrated by the AFP journalist. As we have often publicly stated, we have absolutely nothing to conceal about our national reality. However, we become incensed when some symbols of our struggle are given a less respectful treatment. We only demand that facts be reported in their true dimension without distortions. We are also the first to regret that we have to take measures like the ones that were taken against the AFP journalist.

We want to reiterate that our relations with AFP are not affected. The measure that we took was only a punitive measure against an individual case, and that is why we reiterate and confirm our readiness to maintain cordial, friendly, fruitful, and working relations with all those who truly respect our identity and who respect that which is dear to us, like historical monuments or the monuments of our struggle.

[Unidentified journalist] Which country is now officially accepted to host the next summit of the Nonaligned Movement?

[Joao] Well, I would like to refrain from making statements on this issue, because it is still being debated among the different delegations which came to attend this conference, and I think that in next few moments we shall have much clearer information, not only about the candidacies that have already been announced, such as those of Libya and Syria, but also about the final decision of the ministers on this issue.

[Unidentified journalist in French] I would like to know when Syria offered its official candidacy and also the amendment introduced by Zaire regarding New Caledonia. Has it already been approved or is it still being discussed?

[Joao] I would again like to stress that this question of candidacy or candidacies to host the next summit is a question that is being discussed, and it would be better if we could wait some time so that the ministers may inform us about their decision on the officially proposed candidacies, as well as possible alternatives that may emerge. Regarding the New Caledonia question, I clearly informed you that this issue has been discussed by the political commission. The participants agreed regarding this issue, to adopt the principle of self-determination and independence of New Caledonia. [End recording]

Angola's Van Dunem

MB111534 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1235 GMT 10 Sep 85

["Excerpts" of press conference by Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, Angolan minister of external relations, with unidentified reporters, in Luanda on 9 September — recorded]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] The eighth ministerial conference is one of the important meetings of reference in the history of our movement in that it has been held in a country situated in southern Africa. While expressing our appreciation for the solidarity and understanding contained in the final declaration with regard to the heroic struggle being waged by the Angolan people against the attempts of political, economic, and military domination by the hideous, racist South African regime, we should also like to call the attention of all humanity to the true nature of the political process now taking place in southern Africa.

As underlined by His Excellency Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the People's Republic of Angola, during the opening session of the conference, there is a need for us to overcome all the (?obstacles) that leads us to view this political process as an East-West conflict. We feel that there was no better way for the movement to express its concern for the problems which today affect southern Africa than its choice of Zimbabwe — an African country, a country which strongly defends the principles of international law — as the venue for the next meeting of the nonaligned countries.

Gentlemen of the press, for a long time, Africa has been crying for understanding and an attitude of greater solidarity. What is more, we have demonstrated in practice that our continent is not an inert body where every vulture comes to nibble its share, as the founder of the Angolan fatherland, the late president Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, used to warn. The system of apartheid is an insult to the conscience of each of our peoples. Let us work to promote justice in the world. This is our most important obligation to prevent the future of humanity being at stake. With these few words, I hope that we have been able to answer your concerns. Otherwise, we will be ready to answer some of the questions you want to pose to us.

[Question] I am from TANJUG. I would like to know your views on the future of the movement of the nonaligned countries.

[Van Dunem] Everything shows that the prospects for the future of the movement of the nonaligned countries are good. As is the case at present, the movement is expected to continue to defend the principles of nonalignment, the rights of peoples to liberty, independence, and the struggle against racism, apartheid, and Zionism. I think, and perhaps the gentlemen of the press also think the same, that the nonaligned countries have a major responsibility in the anti-imperialist struggle at present as well as in the future. I am not aware whether the gentlemen of the press have different ideas on this issue but everything shows that we must continue the struggle in all ways to maintain positive nonalignment as well as the responsibility toward the anti-imperialist struggle that we are waging in the world.

[Question] I would like to know whether there is something new on the withdrawal of Cuban troops. I am aware that you have already spokesn of that but still I would like to know whether there is something new?

[Van Dunem] No, there is nothing new. We have already spoken a lot about this issue. Two months from now it will be 1 year since His Excellency Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos sent a letter to the UN secretary general on the general solution of the problems in southern Africa. In that letter, the issue of the internationalist Cuban troops is reflected. So, there is nothing new.

[Question] What is the concrete contribution of this conference to strengthening the struggle against the Pretoria regime. Up to what stage has this conference, which was carefully organized by Angola, confirmed the general and autonomous nature of the movement of the nonaligned countries. It was reported that a Soviet battalion and armored cars were transferred from Afghanistan to Angola. I think that my colleagues from Yugoslav television wanted to ask how this information, which was circulated by a Western news agency, more precisely AFP, is correct. When my colleague noted that this question or this opinion was not his own and repeated that it was not his own, I think he just fell short of posing a question like this one. To put it in other words, the weapons that Angola receives from the USSR as well as the weapons that a number of other nonaligned countries receive from the United States or Israel, as is the case with Zaire or Somalia, does this not, in our opinion, harm the truly nonaligned position of a country?

[Van Dunem] With regard to your first question on the concrete contribution of the conference held in Luanda to the struggle against apartheid, it is easy to answer this question for the simple reason that the conference was held in a southern African country right at the door of the South African apartheid regime. Angola is situated in southern Africa. The simple fact that a conference of this nature was held in this country during which about 60 ministers expressed their condemnation of an apartheid regime, does this not make you gentlemen of the press think that this is a great contribution to the struggle against apartheid in South Africa? As far as we are concerned, and we are very convinced of this, the contribution is tremendous. For 5 days during which the conference took place here, international public opinion directed its attention to the situation in southern Africa. Apart from other issues, the conference examined the problems prevailing in southern Africa, particularly in South Africa. This, therefore, constitutes a valuable contribution to the anti-apartheid struggle. It is also worth recalling the documents which were issued at the end of the conference such as the special declaration on the situation in South Africa. All this shows the great importance of this ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries which took place in Luanda. The gentlemen of the press had the opportunity to see and confirm that the nature of this big movement was not endangered by the fact of this conference being held here in our country. The principles of nonalignment were reaffirmed and the unity and cohesion of this great movement of the nonaligned countries were strengthened further.

With regard to your question on...[changes thought] it was not a question, but you wanted to know the truth about the issue of the transfer of one Soviet battalion from Afghanistan to Angola. This information is false and baseless because we do not have — we have already stated that we do not have — Soviet fighting forces in our army. That is all we have to say about this issue. What is more, we would like to request the press, the foreign press to know the Angolan reality and stop being taken in by lies, misleading reports and issues which after all only damage your own press.

[Question] What do you think of the efforts that were made during this conference aimed at diverting the attention of the ministers from the important question of southern Africa to the question of the venue of the next nonaligned summit, since there has already been various attempts to hold the 1986 summit in Belgrade?

[Van Dunem] Often the media as a whole does not have the necessary feeling [preceeding word in English] about the proceedings of a conference. When those who are taking part in a conference and face situations such as this are forced to make statements, they sometimes might give a different view of an issue. I am sure that all the nonaligned countries were happy with the fact that Zimbabwe was chosen as the venue for the eighth nonaligned summit. There was no division or lack of consensus with regard to this question. The meeting could be held in Belgrade or in other nonaligned European country, but the fact is that the summit can only be held in one nonaligned country, rather than two. Therefore, during the conference when point no 10 of the agenda regarding this issue was discussed, there was consensus on the part of all member-countries in that they agreed that since it was Africa's turn to host the summit, it should take place south of the Sahara, and if possible in southern Africa. The movement as a whole agreed that Zimbabwe was the country that would host the eighth summit. This is really what we assessed on the question of the venue of the eighth summit. I would like to tell the journalists that we were very happy and surprised that despite it being the first time that a conference of this nature was held in Luanda, there were no great controversial issues capable of creating disunity within the movement. These issues were overcome and regarded as secondary and we dealt solely with the venue of the next summit. It was agreed that it should be held in Zimbabwe. We appreciate it very much that all the nonaligned countries recognized that their assessment of and stand on the situation in southern Africa was the priority. It is not correct to say that Yugoslavia wanted to host the summit meeting and that it caused a dispute, because we agreed right from the beginning that the eight summit should be held in a southern African country. Zimbabwe was then confirmed as that country. Unfortunately, Angola is not yet in a position to accept holding a summit. We are still in direct confrontation with South Africa and have not yet created conditions to receive more than 100 heads of state. Our country and government supported this decision that Zimbabwe would be the next venue, and Angola is honored because Zimbabwe is a sub-Saharan African country situated in southern Africa. Like us, it is a Frontline country fighting racism and apartheid.

This press conference is getting a bit too long and I would like to end it. I hope that you get to know a bit more of our Angolan reality so that we don't need to hold press conferences every now and then in order for you to understand what we regard as nonalignment, as a nonaligned and Frontline country fighting against racism and apartheid in southern Africa.

Cuba's Malmierca

PA091850 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca said that the ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement was a success because the countries participating made their contribution to solving the current international problems very evident.

In statements to Havana radio, Malmierca emphasized the solidarity with the struggle of the South African black people, the support of the African National Congress fighters, and the ratification of the Nonaligned Movement's desires that the Namibian people achieve their independence.

The Cuban foreign minister emphasized that the Latin American and Caribbean situation, particularly that of Central America, received special attention. He added that the Luanda declaration clearly reflects that the current economic situation is seriously affecting the so-called Third World more than ever before.

Cuba's Melendez

FL101806 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Ernesto Melendez, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, said the document approved by the ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement represents the nonaligned countries' victory in the struggle to establish a new international economic order. Melendez, a member of the Cuban delegation to the recently concluded Luanda conference, stressed the declaration's importance as a good base for the deliberations at the next Nonaligned Movement summit.

Polisario Politburo Member

LD091057 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Luanda 9 Sep (APS) — Mr Ould Salek, member of the Polisario Politburo and official in charge of external relations has made the following statement after the Luanda conference adopted the resolution concerning the Western Sahara.

The recent ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement unanimously adopted the OAU peace plan concerning the Western Sahara, contained in Resolution 104 which conferes on it an international character.

Following the OAU and the United Nations, the nonaligned countries have stressed that "the way to achieve peace in the Western Sahara is through direct negotiations between the two belligerent sides, the Kingdom of Morocco and Polisario Front, in order to define the technicalities for holding a referendum of self-determination; this must be organized without any administrative or military pressure under OAU or UN supervision."

SFRY'S Dizdarevic

PM101401 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 5 Sep 85 p 12

[Interview with Yugoslav Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic by Giuseppe de Capite in Luanda on 4 September]

[Excerpt] Luanda, 4 September — [De Capite] After 10 years, the Nonaligned Movement is meeting again in Africa, specifically in Angola. At a time when the whole of southern Africa is experiencing a profound political crisis, does Yugoslavia considers this situation a matter of priority concern for the movement?

[Dizdarevic] The situation being experienced in southern Africa is one of the principal topics at the Luanda and we are anxious that delegates' attention be concentrated on the situation in this geopolitical area, which threatens to deteriorate at any moment and then to spread beyond its own borders. Furthermore, the fact that the conference is being held in Angola — one of the Frontline States most under attack by South Africa — confirms the nonaligned countries' support for Namibia's independence, for the definitive elimination of apartheid, and for equal rights. In practice it is an instrument of defense against South Africa's policy of aggression....

[De Capite] A year ago it seemed as though — with the signing of the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique and the Lusaka Accord with Angola and the promise of constitutional reforms as well as the three-way (U.S.-RSA-Angola) meetings in Cape Verde — the Botha government intended to cooperate positively in resolving the problems of southern Africa. Instead, South Africa has made a turnabout and dashed all hopes. What proposal does Yugoslavia now put forward for the solution of the crisis?

[Dizdarevic] Obviously the basic problem of the crisis in southern Africa lies in the fact that the racist South African regime is striving to carry out various diversionary maneuvers to prevent Namibian independence from becoming a reality. At the same time, the unwillingness to undertake resolute action against apartheid on the part of a number of Western countries with major economic interests in South Africa permits the racist Pretoria regime to continue its military occupation of Namibia, to perpetuate repression on its own territory, and, last, to threaten the integrity and national security of the Frontline States (the attempted sabotage of the Cabinda oil installations in Angola, the military raids on the capitals of Botswana and Lesotho, and the attacks on the ANC offices in Zambia and Mozambique — AVANTI! editor's note). For its part, Yugoslavia has always asserted and continues to assert that the solution of the Namibian problem must be sought within the UN context and through the implementation of the plan that the United Nations has drawn up for Namibia. This is why the essence of our action and therefore the action of the Nonaligned Movement must be concentrated on forcing the Pretoria regime to withdraw its troops from Namibia so as to permit the UN decisions to be implemented....

[De Capite] The U.S. Administration does not seem interested in the peaceful definition of a just solution for Namibia, for the South African black population, or in practice the entire geopolitical context of the region. What are the consequences of that decision?

[Dizdarevic] We believe that Namibia's independence cannot be deferred, much less governed by outside and distracting factors. In the past there was linkage, now there is the repeal of the Clark amendment. Of course, Reagan is thus making the situation more difficult and complex, but it is a political stance with no political justification....

[De Capite] South Africa's internal situation threatens to explode, and there are a considerable number of people who say that sooner or later the present situation could degenerate into a

politically uncontrollable race war. Do you believe that the international community, the European countries, or the Nonaligned Movement can prevent the South African crisis from resulting in a civil war?

[Dizdarevic] The repression which the Pretoria regime has stepped up during 1985 cannot stifle the South African black majority's desire for freedom, still less the struggle for human rights, for the abolition of racial segregation and thus of the apartheid system. From our viewpoint, the introduction of the state of emergency, the indiscriminate arrests, and the brutal repression and killings perpetrated by the South African police apparatus indicate that the Botha government no longer has the political strength that it used to have.

So the excess and the continuous recourse to violent repression demonstrate the weakness that the apartheid regime has accumulated and its inability and unwillingness to resolve its own internal contradictions differently and to tackle the real situation in a civilized way. In fact the increased repression has merely nurtured the black majority's dissatisfaction and strengthened the idea that the abolition of apartheid must be a developing process in South Africa....

[De Capite] Obviously the white minority must sooner or later agree to negotiate with the black majority with a view to establishing new parameters of democratic life, of peaceful coexistence. But what would be the best means of attaining such a result? What kind of contribution can the Nonaligned Movement make to this happening — and soon?

[Dizdarevic] We will work to ensure that this Ministerial Nonaligned Conference defines an urgent initiative, to be submitted to the United Nations with a view to implementing effective and widespread economic sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime on the basis of Article 7 of the UN Charter. If the economic sanctions are really effective and observed by everyone, then the Pretoria government will be obliged to accept the resolutions decided on within the United Nations.

This proposal will coincide with the UN's 40th anniversary. This will be a unique opportunity for the Nonaligned Movement and the international community at last to discuss and decide on specific action for the abolition of apartheid in South Africa.

For its part, Yugoslavia, as a founding country of the Nonaligned Movement, does not confine itself to this kind of action. Our support for the liberation and independence struggle has not merely been political and moral but has manifested itself above all in the form of substantial material aid to the liberation movements. Now and in the future we will continue as in the past to support the Namibian independence struggle and the South African people's struggle against apartheid.

Dizdarevic on Gulf War Omission

AU091412 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs has pointed out to Angolan Foreign Minister Mbinda that several delegations have appealed to Yugoslavia as vice chairman of the Luanda ministerial conference expressing dissatisfaction because the attitude of the nonaligned countries about the Iraqi-Iranian war has not been included in the final document of the conference. Dizdarevic pointed to the need for the movement to be more actively engaged in the efforts to end the Gulf war.

Further Dizdarevic Comments

LD091711 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1255 GMT 9 Sep 85

["Pool" item: "Nonaligned: Yugoslav Assessments of Luanda Conference" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Luanda, September 9 (TANJUG) — The Nonaligned Ministerial Conference in Luanda has been a success, primarily because it powerfully expressed the unity of the nonaligned on the platform of the summit in New Delhi. Attempts at redefining the movement's comittments regarding certain issues were, actually, ignored.

This was stated by Yugoslav Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic in a talk with Yugoslav journalists after the end of the conference in Luanda.

According to Dizdarevic, the conference was expressive of "the growing concern of a great number of nonaligned countries for the movement to be united, to remain consistent to its fundamental comittments and still more active where the major issues in world political and economic relations are involved."

This climate was strongly present in the working bodies of the conference which more easily reached agreement through a democratic dialogue than had been the case at some previous meetings of the nonaligned.

Assessing the overall political atmosphere of the conference the head of the Yugoslav delegation to Luanda said that there were attempts at "ideological groupings" but they crashed against the mood of the majority who favoured the preservation of the authentic values of the movement. "In this way, these attempts remained on the margins of the conference", said Dizdarevic. "This conference has not offered anyone confrontation, neither within the movement or towards others, but has called for dialogue with all factors on the international scene", Dizdarevic said. He expressed the opinion that the 'strategy of dialogue' has become especially evident in the economic questions facing the modern world.

"Present here are countries which are the worst hit by economic problems, but they have not sought antagonism with the developed and, in that sense, have rejected all extreme proposals. A platform of dialogue has been offered for the search for solutions to the problems of debt, finance, trade and overall development", he said.

Giving examples of the increased action-orientation of the Luanda gathering, Dizdarevic mentioned the debt problem on which a special resolution was adopted. "This is the priority

political and economic question facing the world, which in essence means the struggle for equality and development and against exploitation" he said, indicating that the nonaligned would put forward these positions at the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly.

Dizdarevic then elaborated on the Nonaligned Movement's solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa. In this context, he praised Angola's efforts as the host of the Nonaligned Ministerial Conference, expressing confidence that this occasion also will contribute to enhancing the international prestige of Angola and other countries in the region. "The same will pertain to Zimbabwe in the near future," he added.

Commenting on the choice of the host to the eighth summit and the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement in the period following the conference, the Yugoslav foreign secretary stated the following: "I believe it is good that a consensus on Zimbabwe was reached in a democratic dialogue."

Dizdarevic also said that some countries' withdrawal of their candidatures to host the summit "for the sake of unity, and in order to avoid divisions" should be respected.

"It would not be proper to emphasize the meeting's positive sides alone", Dizdarevic said in the talk with Yugoslav correspondents at the Luanda conference. He spoke critically of the sitautions in which urging a consensus proved to be de facto "running away from a stand". In this context, he noted the Iran-Iraq war, on which there is no assessment or stand in the final document, although nearly all foreign ministers from the rostrum expressed strong concern over the war, urging that it be ended as soon as possible and that the non-aligned, themselves, take a more active role to this end.

After all, certain other questions, too, call for an analysis of our twenty-five-year experience so as to discern what a mature and irreplacable factor in world affairs should do as part of the preparations for the eighth summit, said Dizdarevic at the close of the talk.

Dos Santos Meets With Visiting Delegates

With DPRK's Kim Yong-nam

SK070521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA) — Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on September 5 met Korean Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam who was heading the DPRK delegation at the foreign ministers' conference of nonaligned states, according to a report from Luanda.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the Angolan president.

The Angolan president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to transmit his warm greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Expressing satisfaction over the continued favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Angola and Korea, the Angolan president expressed the hope that these friendly relations would develop more favorably in the future.

The conversation took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

With Mali's Beye

AB092235 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Alioune Blondin Beye, returns to Bamako tomorrow from Luanda, Angola, where he represented Mali at the conference of foreign affairs ministers of the Nonaligned Movement.

During his stay in Luanda for the conference, Minister Beye was received in audience last Friday by Angolan President dos Santos to whom he delivered a message from the head of state, General Moussa Traore. He also held talks with some African, Asian, and Latin American ministers.

With SRV's Nguyen Co Thach

BK091534 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] On 4 September 1985, Minister Nguyen Co Thach attended the opening ceremony of the nonaligned countries' foreign ministerial conference in Luanda, Angola.

On the same evening, Minister Nguyen Co Thach attended a reception and paid a courtesy call on Jose Eduarto dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola. On 6 September, Minister Nguyen Co Thach read a statement at the plenary session of the conference. Later, he held a press conference at the press center of Luanda.

During the time he attended the conference, Minister Nguyen Co Thach made broad contact with foreign ministers of various countries participating in the conference. He met and worked with the planning minister of Angola and exchanged views on measures aimed at further strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Mauritius, Zaire Delegates Comment, Depart

MB071309 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, yesterday afternoon met Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister Oancea Constantin, Nicaraguan Foreign Cooperation Minister Henry Ruiz Hernandez, PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi, and Senegalese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Ibrahima Fall. At the meetings all these foreign ministers delivered messages from their heads of state.

Meanwhile, the foreign ministers and heads of delegations of Sri Lanka, Kenya, Malta, and Mauritius, who participated in the Nonaligned Ministerial Conference, returned to their countries yesterday and left behind ambassadors to represent them at the event, which ends in Luanda today. Anil Gayan, Mauritian foreign minister, told the press that he was truly surprised to note the progress that our country has made in a short time, notwithstanding the war situation being imposed on us by South Africa. The Mauritian foreign minister, commenting on the organization of the Nonaligned Ministerial Conference, said that everything was spick and span, and doubted that anybody could complain. He also said that the participants are pleased with the spirit of comradeship, solidarity, and mutual understanding, which continue to characterize the debates.

The Zairian state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation also left Launda yesterday. Speaking before departure, Mokolo wa Mpombo said that his country supports the idea of holding the next summit of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries on African soil, particularly in a southern African country, as this would demonstrate the involvement in and the true solidarity with the cause of the peoples struggling in the region. The Zairian state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation also stated that Angola and Zaire will make concrete recommendations, particularly regarding political, material, and moral support for the southern African liberation movements struggling against the apartheid regime.

On relations between the two countries, Mokolo wa Mpombo stressed that whatever the circumstances, the main problem is to ensure security along the Angola-Zaire border and develop our economic, commercial, and cultural cooperation, as has been directed by Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Mobutu Sese Seko.

SFRY's Dizdarevic Departs Luanda After Conference

LD091421 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Although the eighth conference of the nonaligned countries has ended, we are still receiving information from Luanda's capital about activities of the heads of different delegations.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left for Belgrade this morning.

Gandhi Sends Letter to Zimbabwe's Mugabe on Summit

BK101601 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1438 GMT10 sep 85

["Full text" of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's letter to Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe — date not given]

[Text] Dear prime minister,

I received with very great satisfaction the news that Zimbabwe has agreed to host the next summit conference of nonaligned countries in Harare in 1986. This decision shows that our movement is vibrant and alive to the realities of the international situation. At a time when the attention of the world community is focussed on the fast changing situation in Southern Africa, it is in the fitness of things that we should meet in the capital of a frontline state.

In the comparatively short period of time since its independence, Zimbabwe, under your leadership, has shown maturity, wisdom and statemanship. I am confident that the entire movement will do its utmost to ensure the success of the conference.

We in India are particularly glad that the conference will meet in Harare in view of the extremely close and friendly bilateral relationship between our countries. My government will be glad to cooperate with your government in every possible way in the organisation of the conference and in all other respects.

With best wishes, yours sincerely,

Rajiv Gandhi